NEVZOROVA, T.A.; DEGTYAREVA, V.M.; LEBEDEVA, R.N.

Neuropsychiatric changes in patients subjected to surgery in rheumatic heart defect. Sov.med. 24 no.12:56-67 D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) i psikhiatricheskoy kliniki I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo ordena Lenina instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (MITRAL STENOSIS)
(NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS)

MIKHEYEV, V.V.; DUKHOVNIKOVA, L.M.; NEVZOROVA, T.A.

Collogen diseases in neurological and psychiatric clinical practice. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.3:257-261 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nervnaya klinika (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.V.Mikheyev) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta i psikhiatricheskaya klinika imeni S.S.Korsakova (zav.kafedroy - prof. Ye.A.Popov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(COLLAGEN DISEASES) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

NEVZOROVA, T.A.

Brief news. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.3:378-379 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(NEUROSURGICAL SOCIETIES)

NEVZOROVA, T.A.

Significance of aminazine in epilepsy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.11:1506-1509 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. Ye.A.Popov) I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EPILEPSY) (CHLORPROMAZINE)

NEVZOROVA, Tamara Alekseyevna; SHPITSER, N.[illegible], red.; GOBERLAND, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Aminazine in clinical and outpatient practice] Aminazin v klinicheskoi i ambulatornoi praktike. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 153 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(CHLORPROMAZINE)

NEVZOROVA, T.A.; DROBIZHEV, Yu.K.

Somatic equivalent of circular psychosis and cyclothymia. Sov. med. 26 no.12:45-49 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. V.M. Banshchikov) I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES)
(MEDICINE, PSYCHOSOMATIC)

NEVZOROVA, Tamara Alekseyevna; BANSHCHIKOVA, V.M., zasl. deyatel' [redacted] prof., red.

[Clinical features of schizophrenia in the process of treatment with psychotropic preparations] Klinicheskie zakonomernosti shizofrenii v protsesse lecheniia psikhotropnymi preparatami. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 136 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS)

NEVZOROVA, T.A., dotsent; YUMASHEVA, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk

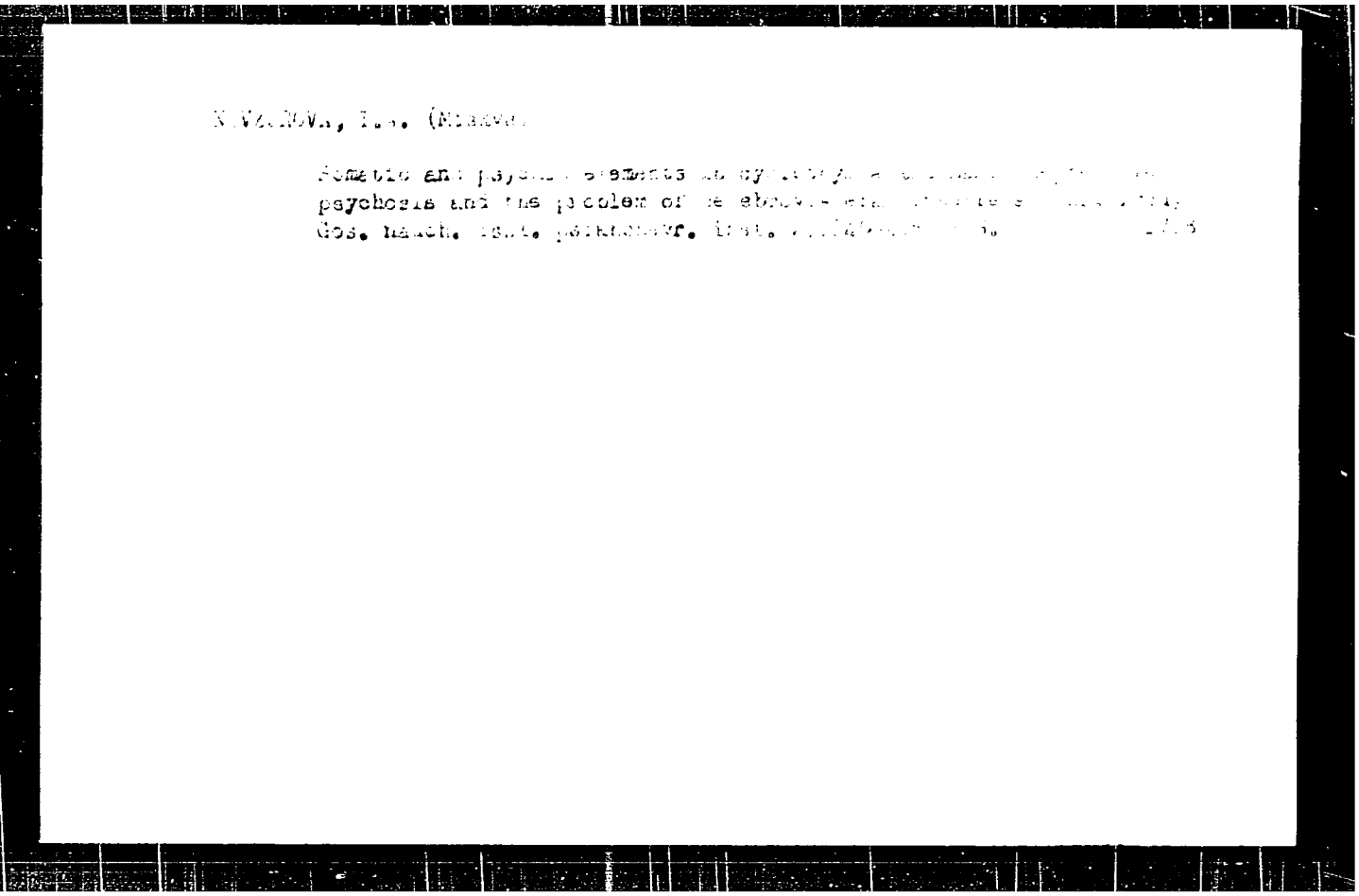
Interrelations of schizophrenia and hypertension; variants in their clinical course and therapy. Trudy 1-go MMI 21: 261-272'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (HYPERTENSION)

NEVZOROVA, T.A., dotsent; KOKANBAYEVA, R.F., kand. med. nauk

Therapeutic importance of hyposulfite in schizophrenia with an acute course. Trudy 1-go MMI 25:76-87 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. kafedroy-prof. V.M.Banshchikov).



BANSHCHIKOV, V.M.; NEVZOROVA, T.A.; BEREZIN, F.B.

Dynamics and pathogenesis of the psychopathological symptomatology of diencephalic lesions. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.10:1521-1527 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.M. Banshchikov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. Sechenova.

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M., prof.; NEVZOROVA, T.A., dotsent; ORBACHEVSKAYA, V.D.; RYZHIKOV, G.V.; TERYAYEVA, N.G.

Dynamics and treatment of a simple form of schizophrenia. Trudy 1-go MMI 25:9-17 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii, 1-y Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. kafedroy prof. V.M.Banshchikov).

NEVZOROVA, T.A., dotsent; ZAYEVA, G.N., [illegible] nauk; [illegible], M..., doktor med. nauk; FEDOROVA, V.I., kand. med. nauk

Clinical and experimental analysis of the effect of [illegible]. Trudy 1-go MMI 27:18-31 '68. (MIRA 1?:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii, 1-y Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. kafedroy prof. A.M.Bannikov), patologo-anatomicheskaya i toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR (zav.-prof. P.P.Dvizhkov i prof. A.A.Kvasnevskaya).

NEVZOROVA, T.A., dotsent; FEDOROVSKIY, G.N., kand. med. nauk; BEYLINA, V.B.

Clinical and some electroencephalographic data on the effect of minimal doses of aminazine. Trudy 1-go MMI 25:32-37 '63.

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii, 1-y Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav.--kafedroy prof. V.M.Banshchikov).

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M.; NEVZOROVA, T.A. (Moskva)

Fourth All-Union Congress of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists.
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 63 no.12:1885-1891 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

NEVZOROVA, T.A.; KOKANBAYEVA, R.F.

Clinical aspects of the psychopathic development of the personality. Trudy 1-go MMI 34:242-253 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.M. Banshchikov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

NEVZOROVA, T.A.; DROBIZHEV, Yu.Z.

Clinical varieties of somatic disorders originating in cyclothymia and manic-depressive psychosis. Trudy 1-go MMI 34:275-287 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.M. Banshchikov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

1. NEVZOROVA, V. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Juniper

7. Juniper needles as supplementary feed for animals. Sots. zhiv. N. 2 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

NEVZOROVA, Z.A., inzh.; KVASHNIN, P.I.; RAPPOPORT, M.A.(g.Nizhniy Tagil); VAREZHKIN, P.N. (g.Nizhniy Tagil)

New developments in the operation of approach tracks and adjacent stations. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.4:75-78 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Upravleniye Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza, st.Goroblagodatskaya (for Nevzorova). 2. Nachal'nik zheleznodorozhnogo tsekha Kushvinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Kvashnin). 3. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela upravleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Rappoport). 4. Glavnyy inzhener Nizhnetagil'skogo otdeleniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Varezhkin).

(Railroads, Industrial)

NEVZOROVA, Z.A., inzh. (g. Sverdlovsk)

Mechanization of loading and unloading operations in a metallurgical plant. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.7:74-76 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Loading and unloading--Equipment and supplies)

S/137/60/000/009/023/029
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 9, p. 261, # 21628

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, B.B., Shapranov, I.A., Magnitskiy, O.N., Nevzorova, Z.D.

TITLE: The Effect of Rare-Earth Elements on Crystallization and Mechanical Properties of Cast Steel

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Redkozemel'n, elementy v stalyakh i splavakh, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959, pp. 93-117

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of rare-earth elements introduced to the steel in the form of misch metal in an amount of 0.01 - 1.0%, on the S content; macrostructure and mechanical properties (σ_b, σ_s, δ, a_k) of commercial Fe and steel with 0.04 - 0.40% C, alloyed with various admixtures (including Cu, Ni, Cr, Si, Mo, Ti, Nb) and also of steels of the following grades: 20Л (20L), У 12 (U12), 40ХЛ (40KhL), 30ХН3М (30KhN3M), 1Х18Н9 (1Kh18N9), Х24Н20 (Kh24N20). It was established that treatment with misch metal without changing the properties of non-alloyed Fe, increases the plasticity and ductility of alloyed Fe and steel.

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

NEWARA, L.

Poland / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application
Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion. H-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1617

Author : Newara Leopolda

Title : Experience with Prevention of Internal Corrosion in Gas Pipes

Orig Pub: Gaz, woda, techn. sanit., 1956, 30, No 8, 295-298

Abstract: The causes of internal corrosion of gas pipes are considered, as well as the methods for its prevention, taking into account the most corrosive components of gas fuel. It is stated that after testing various protective coatings, having as their base different lacquers, it was decided

Card 1/2

Poland / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application
Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion. H-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1617

to use coatings of creodur lacquer. This lacquer, however, has its disadvantages; it must dry at 180°.

Card 2/2

NEWERLY, Igor

Korczak's wanderings on roads and trackless fields of pedagogic thought and practice in search for his own pedagogic concept. Problemy 19 no.11:764-774 '62.

NEWIECZERAL, B.

"Testing leather dyestuffs." Tr. from the Polish.

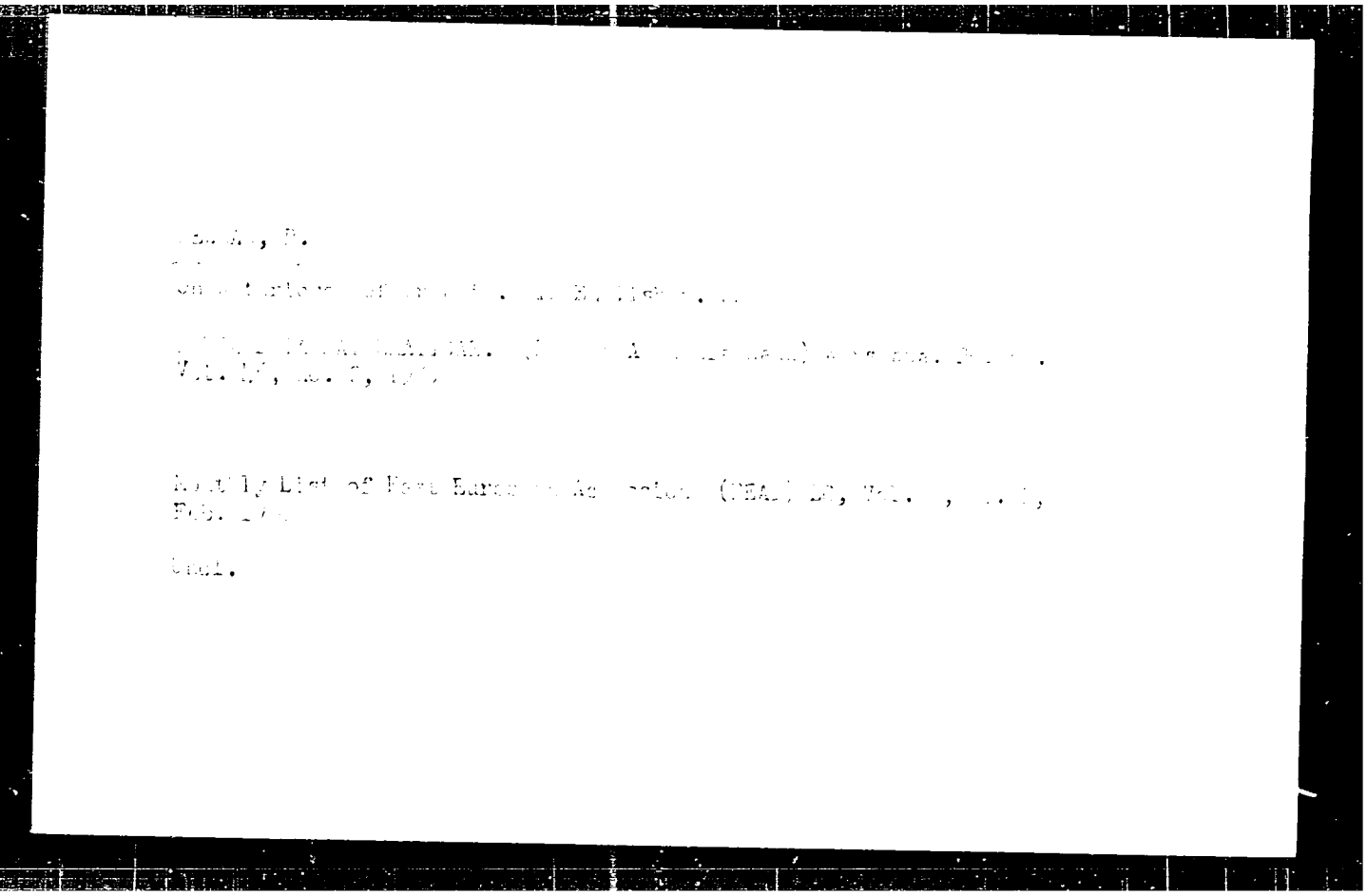
p. 346 (Kozarstvi) Vol. 7, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

NEWMAN, L. - Palive - Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

Progress in gasification of solid fuels with oxygen. p. 54.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9. Sept. 1955 Uncl.



NEWMAN, V.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: VESTNIK, VOL. 6, No. 2, 1959

Neuman, V.; Hais, K.; Janecek, A. Chemistry in agriculture and animal health protection. p. 103
-Hn. News from the presidium of the Caechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. p. 107

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol 8, no. 5, May1959, Unclass.

NEW POKOJCZYCKA, U.

ZEBROWSKI T., JUCHNIEWICZ M., NOWOPOKOJCZYCKA U.

Wyniki skojarzonego leczenia gruźlicy płuc kwasem paraaminosalicylowym i streptomycyną. [Results of combined therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis with para-aminosalicylic acid and streptomycin] Polski tygod. lek. 6:1-2 8 Jan 51 p. 8-11.

1. Of the Clinic of Tuberculosis (Head--Prof. M. Tolatycki, M.D.) of Gdansk Medical Academy and of the Academic Sanatorium (Director--St. Jasinski, M.D.), Zakopane.
CIML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

N[illegible], Andrei

An extensi[illegible] of the Ban[illegible] contr[illegible] the rem in mat[illegible]
Studia Univ B-B C. Math-Phys 10 n[illegible] [illegible] 1965.

NEY, Andrei

Connection between the Abel transformation and the Kummer transformation. Studia Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 7 no.1 79-80 '62.

NEY, Andrei

On the convergence rapidity of infinite products and its improvement. Studia Univ B-B S. Math-Phys 9 no.1:67-75 '64.

NEY, Andrei (Cluj)

Convergence investigation, convergence acceleration, and remainder evaluation of the infinite series in linear spaces. Rev math Roum 9 no.4:337-356 '64

NEY, Bogdan, mgr., inz.; TATARCZYK, Jerzy, mgr., inz.

Recruiting students for the 1st year of studies at the faculty of Mine Surveying, Mining and Founding Academy in 1961. Przegl geod 33 no.11:402-406 '61.

S/270/63/000/002/006/020
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Ney, Bogdan

TITLE: An experimental investigation of errors in position of points determined by two methods of solving a single resection

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geodeziya, no. 2, 1963, 15, abstract 2.52.101 ("Przegl. geod.", 1962, v. 34, no. 9, 374 - 378, Polish)

TEXT: The author carried out observations at 20 points, forming a micro-network, to investigate the accuracy of determining the position of a point by resection and calculating by formulae of Delambre and Anserme. The points were denoted by vertical rods passing through a concrete plate fastened to a pillar on a building roof. A Theo 010 Zeiss theodolite was fixed to rod tops. Distances d between the centers of sections of the upper parts of neighboring rods were measured with such an accuracy which provided the ground to consider them as exact and the differences $\varepsilon_d = d' - d$ as true errors. Here d' is a distance calculated by coordinates obtained as a result of solution by Delambre and Anserme's formulae. The differences ε_d are used for determination of errors ε_p

Card 1/3

S/270/63/000/002/006/020
A001/A101

An experimental investigation of...

in position of points being the ends of a measured line d

$$\varepsilon_d = \varepsilon_{p_1} + \varepsilon_{p_2},$$

where

$$\varepsilon_{p_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_d}{m_{\alpha_1}^2 + m_{\alpha_2}^2} m_{\alpha_1}^2, \quad \varepsilon_{p_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_d}{m_{\alpha_1}^2 + m_{\alpha_2}^2} m_{\alpha_2}^2$$

m_α is the rms error of a directional angle in dependence of which were calculated the coordinates of the point. The mean arithmetical value of true error ε_p was adopted as its most probable value. It is noted that this method of determining true errors of point positions takes no account of possible systematic errors arising, e.g., at the equal displacement of all the points of a micronetwork. The solution of resection by Anserme's formulae turned out to be more precise, on an average by 17%, than that by Delambre's formulae. Therefore, the Anserme method is recommended for use in all cases when a great number of points is to be determined from the same three initial points. It is seen that the distribution of errors ε_p is close to the normal one, on the basis of

Card 2/3

S/270/63/000/002/006/020
A001/A101

An experimental investigation of...

the calculation of probability of obtaining the ratio of true error ε_p to the corresponding rms error m_p at

$$\varepsilon_p \leqslant \begin{cases} 0.5 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.0 \end{cases} m.$$

This calculation is presented in the conclusion. The value of m_p is calculated by a formula proposed by St. Kasperek (see RZhAstr, 1958, no. 3, 2069).

N. Modrinskiy

[Abstracter's note; Complete translation]

Card 3/3

NEY, Bogdan, dr inz.

Classification and review of methods of evaluating the stability of points in periodic trigonometric determination of horizontal displacements. Przegl geod 36 no. 4:128-131 Ap '64.

Country : RUMANIA
Category : Chemical . . . Chemical Products (Part 4). H
Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khim., 1959, No 7, 25914
Author : Havas, Gr.; Kal, I.; Manculescu, A.
Institut. : -
Title : On the Problem of Tanning with Masked Chromic Salts

Orig. Pub. : Ind. usoara, 1958, 5, No 3, 89-94

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on the tanning of hides with chromic salts, reduced SO_2 and masked Na salts of lactic, formic, and oxalic acids (0.2-3 molar). The optimum temperature of reduction was established to be 95-98° at an optimum concentration of sodium bichromate of 25-30%. It was shown that the degree of masking and the nature of the organic acids affect the physicomechanical properties and the external appearance of the tanned hides.-- G. Markus

Card: 1/1

L 3115-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5026878 CZ/0034/65/000/006/0379/0383

AUTHOR: Hobes, Lumir (Engineer); Korbas, Lambert; Ney, Otto (Engineer) 20 19 03

TITLE: Formations of cyanides in the production of blast furnace metal and problems of their removal 14

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 6, 1965, 379-383

TOPIC TAGS: cyanide, blast furnace, metal melting 14

ABSTRACT: [Authors' English summary modified]: During the production of ferromanganese in a blast furnace, substantial amounts of cyanides are formed. The cyanides are carried out of the furnace by the exhaust gases, and removed from these during the wet scrubbing, by which these gases are cleaned. About 200 mg of CN^- per 1 of wash water is present during average operation. As this amount is too high to allow discharging of the waste water to sewers, it is necessary to add ferrous sulfate to these solutions to form ferrocyanides; the solution is then substantially less toxic, as 98% of free cyanides and 88% of total cyanides are converted to

Card 1/2

L 3115-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5026878

ferrocyanides. 1.6 to 4.0 mg/l of CN^- remains in solution. This amount can be made harmless by using this water for slurrying the ashes, and when these solutions are kept in settling ponds, slow oxidation removes the remaining cyanides. The waste water can also be used for process cooling. Orig. art. has: 1 graph, 2 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VZKG, n. p., Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IC

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000 JPRS

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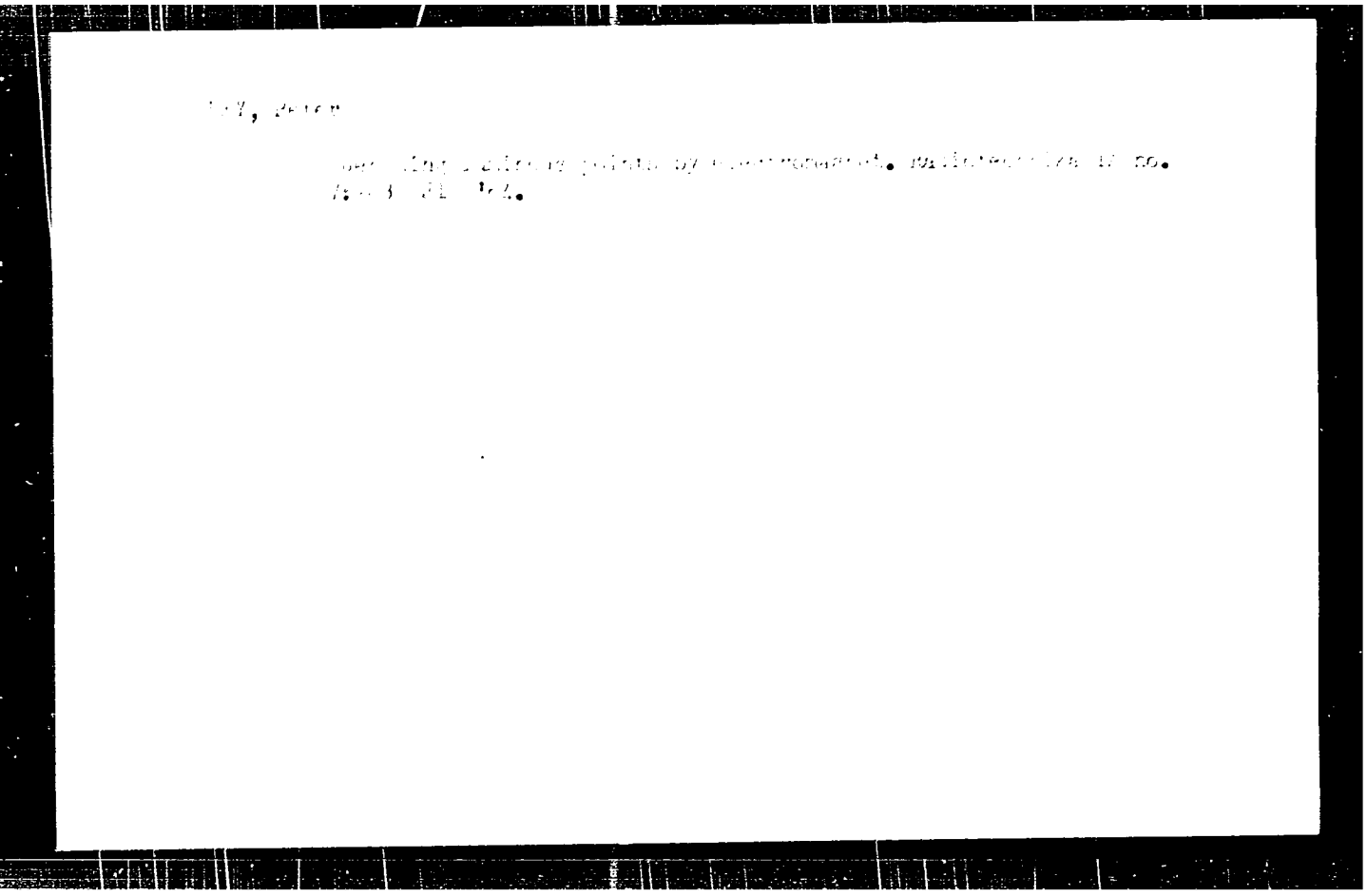
Card 2/2



NEY, R.

The stratigraphy and lithology of Upper Cretaceous formations of the region south of Roztocze. Bul geolog PAN 11 no.2:105-111 '64.

1. Department of Petroleum and Gas Deposits of the School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow. Presented by W. Goetel.

NEY, R.

Stratigraphy of the Miocene of southern Roztocze and of the neighboring border zone of Przedgorze. Bul geolog PAN 11 no.3:133-140 '63.

1. Laboratoire des Gisements de Petrole et de Gaz, Ecole Superieure des Mines et de Metallurgie, Cracovie. Presented par F. Passendorfer.

NEI, R.

Exotic Jurassic limestone from the marginal area of the Carpathian Mountains and from the foreland between the San and Wiar Rivers. p. 259.

(Acta Geologica Polonica. Vol. 7, no. 2, 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

NEY, Roman

Occurrence of the salt-bearing deposits in the Miocene along the margin of the Carpathians, south of Przemysl. Przegl geol 9 no.11: 607-609 '61.

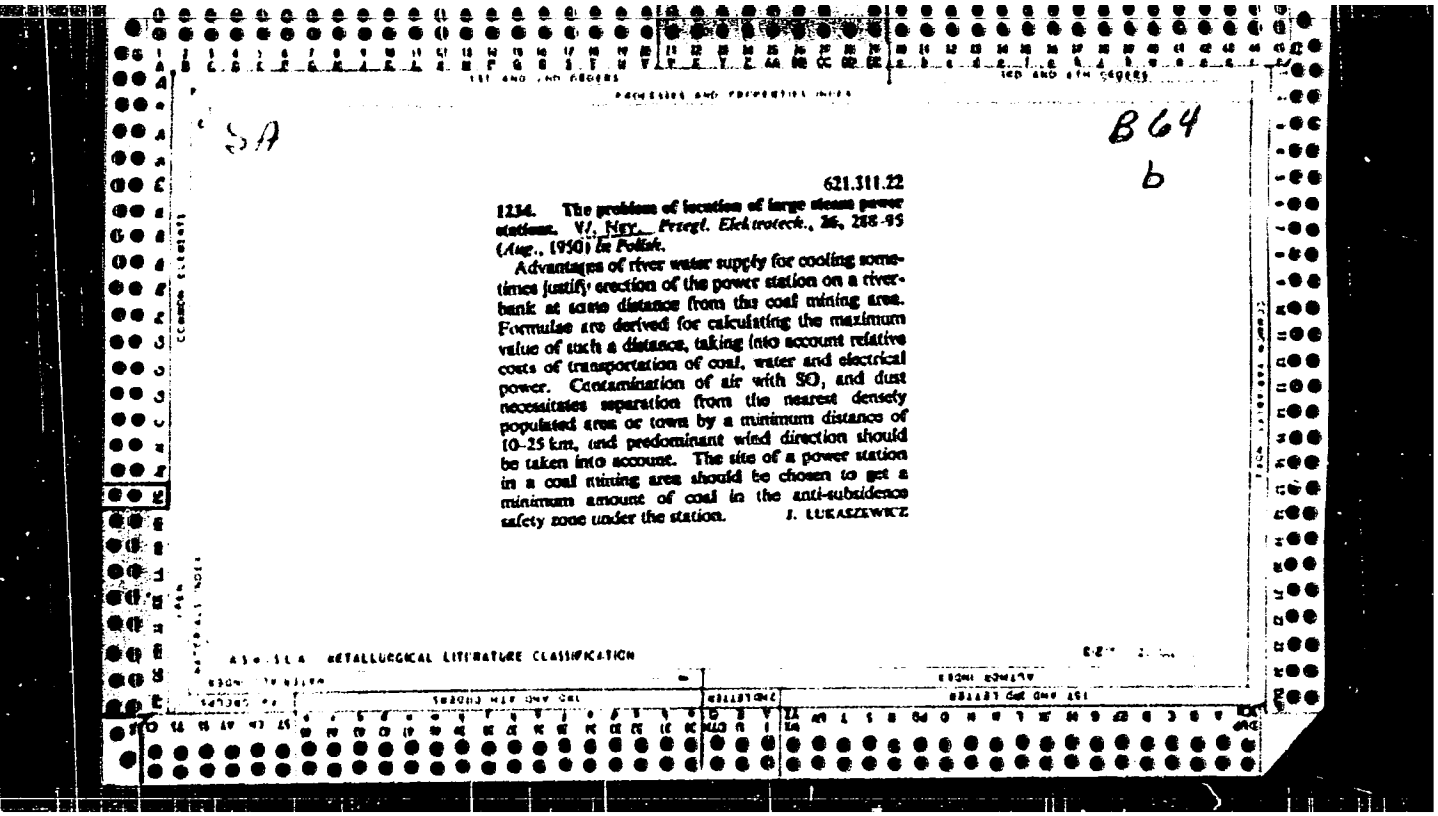
1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza.

(Poland—Salt)

NEY, R.

Conglomerates from Dubnik and Rodycz in the Grebnica region south of Przemysl. Bul geolog PAN 12 no.1:49-56 '64.

1. Department of Petroleum and Gas Deposits of the School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow. Submitted December 4, 1963.



5A

B64

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621.311.22

1234. **The problem of location of large steam power stations.** W. Nyr. *Przegl. Elektrotech.*, 26, 288-95 (Aug., 1950) *In Polish.*

Advantages of river water supply for cooling sometimes justify erection of the power station on a river-bank at some distance from the coal mining area. Formulae are derived for calculating the maximum value of such a distance, taking into account relative costs of transportation of coal, water and electrical power. Contamination of air with SO_2 and dust necessitates separation from the nearest densely populated area or town by a minimum distance of 10–25 km, and predominant wind direction should be taken into account. The site of a power station in a coal mining area should be chosen to get a minimum amount of coal in the anti-subsidence safety zone under the station. J. ŁUKASZEWICZ

ASSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PTA

4

1397 620.9

Ney W **Problems of Central Supply of Electricity and Heat.**
"Zaopatrzenie cieplownictwa" Przeglad Elektrotechniczny No 7—8, 1951, pp. 228—243, 27 figs., 8 tabs.

The basis of supply of this kind and comparison of various methods. Computation of heat load for seasonal heating purposes and ventilation, together with the problem of coping with winter peaks. Basic schemes of arrangement of systems of supply of electricity and heat; characteristics of Soviet-designed heating turbines. Working curves of an extraction turbine. Heat exchangers. Systems and range of application of pipelines for steam and water heating. Basic arrangement of consumer branches. Method of making economic computations for heating pipe line systems. Design of pipe line tunnels, thermal insulation of pipes, combating corrosion. Problem of long-range transmission of heat.

PTR

4

1452 628.511.4 : 621.3.013

Ney W. **Purification of Industrial Gases by Means of Electrofilters.**

„Oczyszczanie gazów przemysłowych przy pomocy elektrofiltrów."

Przegląd Techniczny. No. 11—12, 1951, pp. 499—501. 4 figs., 1 tab.

Specification of the main types of dust removal equipment: I. Dry type, including a) precipitation and b) centrifugal collectors; II. Wet type; III. electrofilters. Brief description of construction principles and electric connections in electrofilters. Sub-division into two main types: horizontal and vertical. Comparison of advantages and disadvantages of the two types. Table of application of electrofilters in various industrial branches. Brief review of the noxious effect of dust sediments carried in suspension by combustion products, as well as of the benefits, as a result of the substantial reduction of the volume of ashes carried in suspension, accruing from the use of electrofilters.

NEY, W.

NEY, W. Problems of electric-power engineering at the 1st international Conference on the Use of Atomic Power in Geneva. p. 281.

Vol. 9, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 1955
ENERGETYKA
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European A ccession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

[illegible], V.

Modernization of an electric-power plant in Moscow District. p.10.
ENERGETIKA (Ministerstvo Energetyki) Stalinograd.
Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1956

So: East European Accession List Vol. 5, no. 9 September 1956

NEY, W.

NEY, W. First English atomic-power plants in electric-power engineering. p. 154

Vol. 10, no. 3, May/June 1956
ENERGETYKA
POLITICAL SCIENCE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1957

NEY, W.

The problems of the atomic-power industry at the 5th World Power Conference in Vienna. p.63.

(ENERGETYKA. Vol. 11, No. 7, Mar./Apr. 1957. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Incl.

NEY, W.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. Vol. 32, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

NEY. W. Efficaciousness and the field of application of the centralized heating supply; a condensed lecture. p. 415.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC VOL. 8, no. 4.
April 1959, Unclass

NEY, W.

"The first English nuclear power station at Calder Hall."

p. 1 (Przeglad Elektrotechniczny) Vol. 34, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

P/529/59/000/000/001/001
D256/D308

AUTHOR: Ney, Władysław, Docent, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Water-cooled graphite reactor with superheated steam

SOURCE: Energetyka jądrowa: praca zbiorowa. Ed. by Stanisław Andrzejewski. Warsaw, PWT, 1959, 19-33

TEXT: The present article, which is wholly derived from the paper by N.A. Dollezhal et al., (Proc. of the Second U.N. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, v. 8, P/2139, Geneva, 1958) deals with the uranium-graphite reactor with superheated high pressure steam of the Soviet 400 MW (electrical) power station. It forms part of a volume intended to review the modern trends in nuclear reactor engineering, based upon the material presented to the Second U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1958. The original figures are retained and there are no new conclusions. There are 9 figures.

Card 1/1

Ney, W.

30(7) YUG/1-59-1-7/67

AUTHOR: Veličković, [illegible], Doctor of Engineering and Professor

TITLE: The Twelfth Special Session of the World Power Conference

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 20f-201 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The Twelfth Special Session of the World Power Con-
ference was held from 7 to 11 September 1958 in
Montreal. The Eleventh Special Session of this Organi-
zation was held in Beograd in 1957. The theme of the
Twelfth Special Session in Canada was "Economic Trends
in the Production, Transmission and Utilization of Fuel
and Power". Various papers were read by delegates from
various countries including the USSR, Poland, CSR, and
Yugoslavia. The USSR delegates were: G. Fel'dman
on "Economic Principles for Calculating the Guaranteed
Capacities of Hydropower Plants"; F. Ivanichenko and
K. Smirnov on "Formation of a Single Inter-Connected

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Electric Power Network in the USSR, its Significance
for the National Economy and its Economic Indices";
D. Targov and I. Tatarinov on "Efficiency of Fuel
Utilization in USSR Refineries"; [illegible] and [illegible]
Shurov on "Economic Advantages of the Use of Electric
Power in Agriculture"; and I. Budzko on "Technical and
Economic Problems of Bringing Electric Power to
Villages". The Polish delegates presented the following
papers: Professor T. Laskowski on "Determining the Upper
Limit of Mineral Impurities in Coals Above Which Ex-
traction is Profitable, and the Effects of Mineral
Impurities on the Coal Combustion Process" and W. Ney,
on "Analysis of the Use of Steam Turbines with Ex-
traction in an Electric Power System". The CSR papers
were: V. Kral on "The Gas - Steam Cycle with Supple-
mentary Fuelling" and O. [illegible] on "Economic Re-
view of the Plans for Thermal Power Plants for Power

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and Heating". The Yugoslav delegates presented the
following papers Doctor of Engineering H. [illegible] on
"Installed Capacities of Hydropower Plants and the De-
gree of Utilization of Hydropower Resources", Professor
and Engineer A. Struna on "The History of Water Turbine
Construction in Yugoslavia"; J. Mihajlović and [illegible]
arić on "Use of Poor-Quality Coal in Yugoslav Thermal
Power Plants" and D. [illegible] on "A Supplement to the
Calculation of Electric Power Production and Trans-
mission Costs".

Card 3/3

NEY, Wladyslaw, mgr.inz.

Magnetohydrodynamics as the furtre in power engineering. Przegl techn 31 no.21:16-17 My '60.

20438
P/020/61/000/001/001/001
D221/D306

21.1920

AUTHOR: Ney, Wladyslaw, Docent, Engineer

TITLE: Soviet nuclear power plant with BWGR type graphite reactor and high pressure steam superheater

PERIODICAL: Energetyka, no. 1, 1961, 23-27

TEXT: Experience gathered from the nuclear power plant in operation since June 1954 at Obinsk near Moscow has contributed decisively to the construction of a 200 MW nuclear power plant in Belouralsk in the Urals which is scheduled to become operative in 1961. The plant has two improved reactors of the light-water-and-graphite moderated, heterogeneous type used in Obinsk. Data of the reactors: thermal power 285 MW, electrical power 100 MW, average fuel life 730 days, fuel charge 90 tons, initial uranium enrichment 1.3 %, shut-down enrichment 1.03 %, average burn-up of U^{235} 2.7 kg/t, average thermal fuel utilization 2.300 MWd/t. Fig. 1 shows a cross

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Soviet nuclear power plant ...

section of the reactor. The cylindrical reactor built of graphite blocks has a diameter of 9.6 m and a height of 9 m. The reactor core with fuel-element channels has a diameter of 7.2 meters and a height of 6 meters. The core is enclosed in a 0.8 meter thick graphite reflector. An additional 1 meter thick graphite plate and a 0.5 meter thick cast-iron plate are placed above the top reflector; below the bottom reflector, there is a 0.5 meter thick graphite layer. Fuel-element channels are arranged in a regular lattice with a 20 cm side in a graphite cylinder, parallel to the core axis. The entire graphite core is enclosed in a thick carbon-steel tank. The tank contains nitrogen under low pressure to prevent oxidation of graphite blocks. The reactor will have two types of working channels. In the one group of channels, the generated heat will be absorbed by boiling water under a pressure of 150 atm which by means of a heat exchanger will boil water in the second circuit under a pressure of 100 atm. Saturated steam generated in the second circuit under a pressure of 10[illegible] atm will flow through

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Soviet nuclear power plant ...

the second group of reactor working channels, where it will be superheated to 500°C and then fed to a 100 MW turbine. Each reactor and associated turbine will constitute one of the two power generation blocks of the plant; both blocks will have a joint capacity of 200 MW. A reactor fuel-element will consist of 2 concentric steel tubes; the space between them will be filled with nuclear fuel. The internal tube, which is part of the cooling system, will serve as a coolant duct. The core will have a total of 1,134 channels, of which 998 will be active (i.e. fuel loaded); 730 of the working channels will be cooled with boiling water and 268 steam-cooled channels will constitute the superheater. Six channels are provided for fine adjustment rods, 78 for coarse adjustment rods and 16 for scram rods. Ionization measuring channels will be placed at the tank wall, outside the graphite blocks. Maximum thermal load of a steam generating channel: thermal power 405 kW, thermal load per area unit 0.525 Gcal/m^2h, maximum temperature of uranium 400°C, of graphite 660°C. The respective data for a steam superheating channel: 368 kW, 0.480 Gcal/m^2h, 550°C, 725°C. A

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D221/D306

simplified block diagram of the thermal system is shown in Fig. 3. One circuit will be formed by steam generating channels, a steam separator, a heat exchanger (i.e. steam generator), a reheator of turbine condensation water and two circulating pumps with an output of 600 tons/h each. Water in this circuit will have a pressure of 155 atm and a temperature of 300°C at reactor entry. The first, closed circuit will be highly radioactive. In the second circuit, saturated steam generated in the heat exchanger at a pressure of 110 atm will enter the reactor, leave the superheating channels at a temperature of 510°C and drive the associated turbine with rated steam parameters of 90 atm and 500°C. Soviet report no. 2169 (1) presented at the 1958 Geneva conference is stated to have been the only description of a reactor with steam superheating in the core. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Fig. 1. BWGR type reactor. Legend: 1-Feed nests and offtake piping of steam generating and superheating channels; 2 - top plate; 3 - feed nests and offtake piping of steam generating and superheating channels; 4 - piping nest support; 5 - thermal compensation of tank; 6 - reflector 80 cm thick; 7 - reactor tank of carbon steel; 8 - water shield tank; 9 - cooling coil of water shield; 10 - reactor base plate; 11 - control rod drives.

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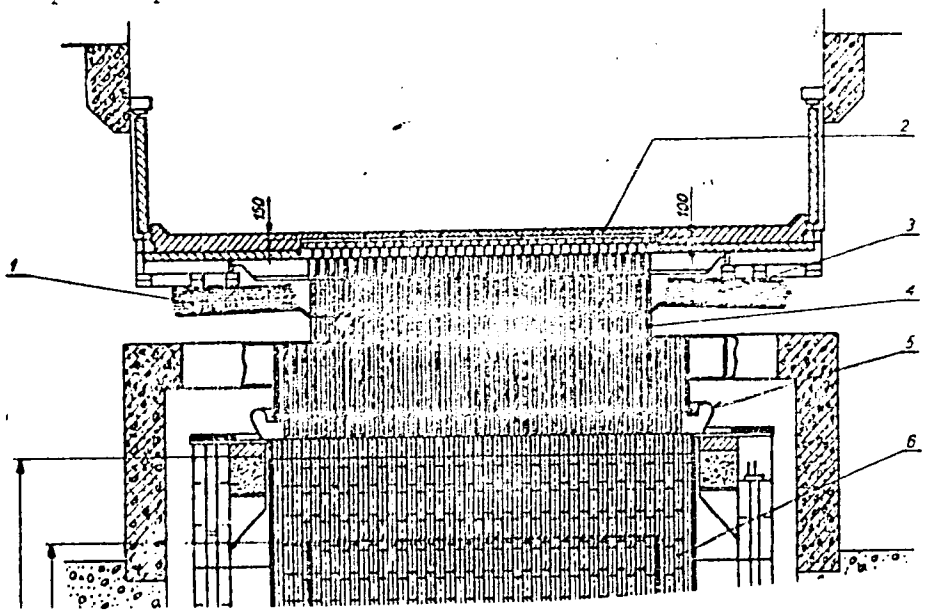
Soviet nuclear power plant ...

FIG. 1



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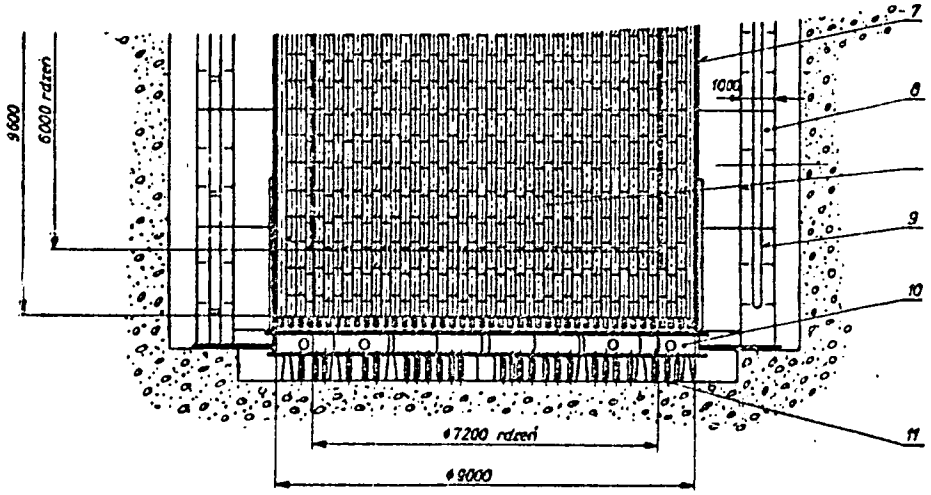
Soviet nuclear power plant ...

Fig. 1
(cont'd)



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Soviet nuclear power plant ...

Fig. 2. Cross section of working channel and fuel-element.

Legend: 1 - Main duct; 2 - fuel-element of enriched uranium (1.3 % U^{235}); 3 - graphite; 4 - 0.4 mm stainless steel cladding; 5 - water; 6 - uranium. [Abstractor's note: It is clear that "5" and "6" have been confused in the original legend, which must read: 5 - uranium; 6 - water].

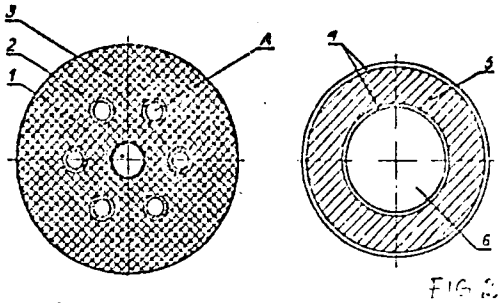

FIG 2.

Rys. 2. Przekrój kanału roboczego i elementu paliwowego

1 — główna rura opadowa, *2* — element paliwowy z uranu wzbogaconego do 1,3% U^{235}, *3* — grafit, *4* — koszulka ze stali nierdzewnej 0,4 mm, *5* — woda, *6* — uran.

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Soviet nuclear power plant ...

Fig. 3. Block diagram of thermal system in nuclear power plant with BWGR type reactor.

Legend: 1 - Reactor core; 2 - channel generating saturated steam (150 atm, 340°C); 3 - saturated steam superheating element (110 atm, 316°C - 510°C); 4 - primary circuit of saturated steam (150 atm); 5 - secondary circuit of superheated steam (100 atm); 6 - steam and water collectors; 7 - heat exchanger; 8 - steam separator tank; 9 - saturated steam generator (110 atm); 10 - start-up condenser; 11 - WK-100 turbogenerator; 12 - deaerating heater; 13 - heat exchanger for regeneration heating; 14 - superheat regulator.

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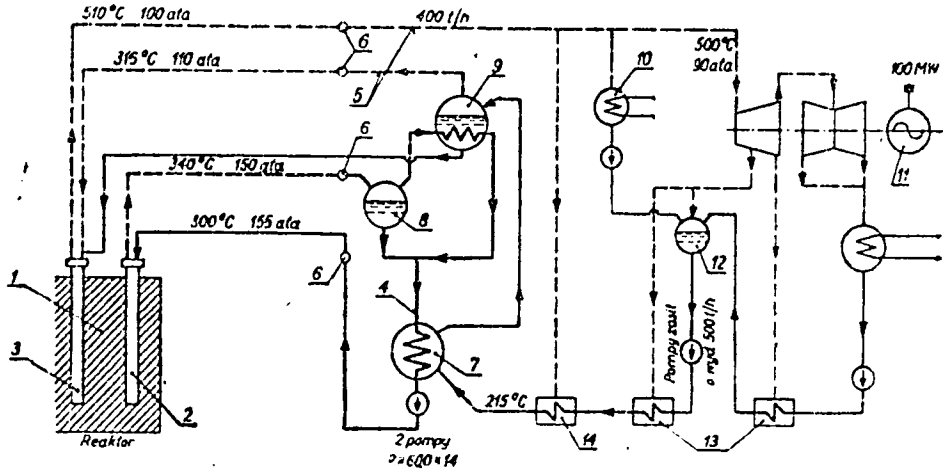
D221/D306

Soviet nuclear power plant ...

Fig. 3



Rys. 3. Schemat układu cieplnego elektrowni z reaktorem typu BWGR FIG. 3

1 — rdzeń reaktora, 2 — element parujący, wytwarzający parę nasyconą 150 ata, 340 °C, 3 — element przegrzewacza, przegrzewający parę nasyconą 110 ata, 316 °C do 510 °C, 4 — obieg pierwotny pary nasyconej 150 ata, 5 — obieg wtórny pary przegrzanej 100 ata, 6 — kolektory zbiorcze pary i wody, 7 — wymiennik ciepła podgrzewający wodę zasilającą, 8 — walczak separatora pary, 9 — wytwornica pary nasyconej 110 ata, 10 — skraplacz rozruchowy, 11 — turbozespół WK-100, 12 — odgazowywacz, 13 — wymienniki ciepła do podgrzewania regeneracyjnego, 14 — regulator przegrzewu

Card 9/9

NEY, Wladyslaw, doc. inz.

Controlled nuclear reaction as a source of power. Energetyka Pol. 15 no.9:268-277 S '61.

N?Y, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible].

Nuclear power engineering between the [illegible] and [illegible] Geneva Conferences. Energetyka [illegible] no.[illegible] [illegible]

1. Energoprojekt, [illegible].

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods of Measurement and Research C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 24587

Author : Noy Wlodzimierz
Inst : Institute for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland
Title : Revolver Type Manipulator with Spherical Hinge.

Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 1957, 2, No 4, 653-655

Abstract : The manipulator passes through the shielding wall and is intended for performance of simple operations with objects weighing not more than 1 kg. The manipulator makes it possible to produce an axial displacement of 700 mm, a rotation about the axis of 360°, and displacement within the limits of a solid angle of 60°. The sealing is with the aid of an elastic conical bellows.

Card : 1/1

85443

P/046/60/005/004/003/007
A222/A026

26.2246

AUTHORS: Zagórski, Zbigniev Paweł; Ney, Włodzimierz

TITLE: Installation for Direct Physico-Chemical Observation of Systems in a Gamma Irradiation Field

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 219 - 226

TEXT: In the Russian-language article an installation for Cobalt 60 irradiation is described, which makes possible physical and physico-chemical research during gamma irradiation. Reference is made to a paper by Z.P. Zagórski, "Postępy Techniki Jądrowej" (Progress in Nuclear Engineering), now being printed, for the description of other irradiation devices. The concept of a Cobalt 60 irradiation device for absorption measurement of different light waves during irradiation was brought up by Professor Stefan Minc. To that end, a simple device was built, which consisted of a vacuum or selenium photocell illuminated by a small light bulb. The dose rate was about 20 r/sec. Subjected to test were two types of photocells most frequently used in photo absorption meters: a "Pressler 90-350 PALA GXV" vacuum photocell and a gold-plated selenium photocell made by the

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85443

P/046/60/005/004/003/007
A222/A026

Installation for Direct Physico-Chemical Observation of Systems in a Gamma Irradiation Field

British company EEL and used in Hilger photo absorption meters. The current measured for the vacuum photocell was 3.2×10^{-8} A in darkness, 9.92×10^{-7} A with the bulb on, 4.5×10^{-8} A during gamma irradiation in darkness, 10.8×10^{-7} A during gamma irradiation and with the bulb on, and 9.95×10^{-7} A under latter conditions though after a dose of 5×10^{6} r. The respective current values measured for the selenium photocell were $\leq 10^{-8}$ A, 6.2×10^{-7} A, 3×10^{-8} A, 6.7×10^{-7} A and 4.65×10^{-7} A. The results showed that standard photocells may be used in gamma irradiation fields under proper precautions. Apart from a decrease in sensitivity after extended irradiation, another serious deficiency is the glass opacity in photocell and container. In the irradiation device designed, mobile gamma irradiation sources were provided, because the system required a fixed optical system for reasons of mechanical sensitivity. The device consists of body, irradiation system, working chamber, removable cap and optical system (Fig. 1). The body consists of a flask-shaped jacket with a smaller concentrical dead-end cylinder inside, both made of steel. The space between jacket and cylinder, latter also referred to as socket, is filled with lead which constitutes

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P/046/60/005/004/003/007
A222/A026

Installation for Direct Physico-Chemical Observation of Systems in a Gamma Irradiation Field

a biological radiation shield. Optical and manipulation channels are attached horizontally to the socket. The body weighs 4 tons. The vertical top ends of six acid-resistant steel tubes are welded to the bottom of the dead-end cylinder. The other ends of the bent tubes horizontally protrude from the external body jacket. Each of the tubes receives a Cobalt 60 charge at the end of a flexible shaft. By means of the flexible shaft, each of the Cobalt charges may be either pushed through the tube into the dead-end cylinder, or pulled back and withdrawn into the tube. The wall of the dead-end cylinder has a slot with a variable aperture, which permits controllable passage of radiation to a photocell. The dead-end cylinder, which then receives the test container, is topped by a heavy lead-shielded cap balanced by counterweights. The six Cobalt 60 charges have a total of 300 gram - equivalents in radiation intensity. Design and technical projecting of the device were worked out by W. Ney, W. Olszewski, A. Stanek and Z.P. Zagórski, all of the Institute of Nuclear Research. There are 2 figures

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A222/A026

Installation for Direct Physico-Chemical Observation of Systems in a Gamma Irradiation Field

and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, PAN, Warsaw, Laboratory of Radiation Chemistry

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1960

Card 4/4

I. 09289-67
ACC NR: AP7002368 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/66/011/006/0415/0420

AUTHOR: Ney, Wlodzimierz--Ney, V.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Zoran (Instytut Badan Jadrowych)

TITLE: Gamma radiation facility of stationary type

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 415-420

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear research, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: A stationary facility of 1000-C ^{60}Co for physico-chemical investigations is described. The facility utilizes new construction ideas such as non-elastic source pipes, the construction of which gives the possibility of changing the shape and size of the source, mechanical changing of the radioactive units, and movable biological shields enabling repairing and dismounting of the facility. E. Nowicki, W. Olszowski, and M. Wozny of the Institute of Nuclear Research, Zeran, took part in the construction of the pipes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [JA]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

0985 0670

28830 S/169/61/000/004/005/026
A005/A130

3,2430 (1482,1559)

AUTHORS: Frayyer, P.S.; Ney, Ye.P.; Vinkler, Dzh.R.

TITLE: Balloon observation of solar cosmic rays on March 26, 1958

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 4, 1961, 15, abstract 4 G 90. (Tr. Mezhdunar. konferentsii po kosmich. lumach, 1959, v. 4. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 89 - 95)

TEXT: The authors report on observations of a low-energy solar component in cosmic rays at geomagnetic latitude 55°N. On March 23, 1958, a flare of class 3+ was noted on the sun which was accompanied by a radio noise splash of type IV. in a wide frequency range. On March 25, 15 h 40 min universal time, a great magnetic storm began in connection with this flare, a simultaneous absorption of cosmic radio noises at a frequency of 27.6 Mc at high latitudes, and a decrease in cosmic ray intensity. The return of cosmic ray intensity to normal level continued until April 10. On March 21 and 26 and April 8, balloon ascents were carried out with equipment consisting of an ionization chamber, a single counter and photoemulsion. For measurements on March 21 and April 8 the cosmic ray intensity was normal. On March 26, 13 h 00 min, the intensity was weaker by 23.3% than on

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28830 S/169/61/000/004/005/026
A005/A130

Balloon observation of solar cosmic rays on....

March 21 in conformity with a decrease in intensity at the earth's surface. However, an increase in intensity soon occurred, which continued until 19 h 00 min. This increase in intensity is connected with an increase of the stream of protons with energies of 120 - 180 Mev per 0.06 particle · cm^2 · sec^{-1} · $steradian^{-1}$. The stream of α-particles (with E> 1.3 Bev) did not vary. It is noted that the discovery of protons with energies (~0.2 Bev) considerably lower than cut-off energy (~1 Bev) may be explained by the action of the solar corpuscular stream on the earth's magnetic field. Differential energy spectra of protons and α-particles are given.

N. Kaminer

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

28831 S/169/61/000/004/006/026
A005/A130

3,2430 (1482,1559)

AUTHORS: Frayyer, P.S.; Ney, Ye.P.; Vinkler, Dzh.R.

TITLE: Observations of solar cosmic rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 4, 1961, 16, abstract 4 G 91. (Tr. Mezhdunar. konferentsii po kosmich. lucham, 1959, v. 4. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 96 - 101)

TEXT: The authors report on observations of low-energy cosmic rays of solar origin at Minneapolis (56°N) on May 12, 1959. On the basis of measurements carried out by means of Geiger-Müller and scintillation counters, an ionization chamber and photoemulsion piles at altitudes of about 10 g/cm^2, and comparison of these data with solar and geophysical effects, the authors stretch the following sequence of events: On May 10, 21 h 05 min universal time, a chromospheric flare of the 3+ class was observed on the sun. Data from observations of absorptions of cosmic radio emission in the polar regions indicate that protons with an energy of E ~ 100 Mev arrive at the upper atmospheric layers within an hour after flare-up. On May 11, 23 h 27 min, a magnetic storm set in which was accompanied by the Forbush effect with an amplitude of decrease of about 15%. Four hours af-

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S/169/61/000/004/006/026
A005/A130

Observations of solar cosmic rays

ter the magnetic storm set in protons with a minimum energy $E \sim 120$ Mev were recorded at Minneapolis, although the cut-off threshold is equal to about 300 Mev. At 08 h 30 min in the maximum phase of aurora development, the scintillation counter recorded an x-ray splash. At 14 h 00 min the cosmic ray intensity attained normal magnitude. The stream of additional emission (protons) was characterized by an integral spectrum of the form $N(>E) \sim E^{-6.0}$ and $E_{max} < 1$ Bev. Analysis of the photoemulsion data shows that the angular distribution of the protons was isotropic. A marked increase of electron intensity was not detected.

N. Kaminer

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/123/61/000/020/024/035
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Ney, Ye. V.

TITLE: Using lateral closed risers with exothermic heating in steel casting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 20, 1961, 12, abstract 20084 (V sb. "25-y Mezhdunar. kongress liteyshchikov, 1958". Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961, 531-558)

TEXT: The purpose of the investigation was to develop modern methods of calculating lateral closed risers with atmospheric pressure for large steel castings and to study the possibility of lining them with exothermic materials. It was proved that lateral closed risers necessary for feeding the casting can be reduced by 40% in volume when a corresponding exothermic lining is used. With the aid of formulae derived by Namur (Namyur) for the calculation of risers, a method has been developed to calculate lateral closed risers with exothermic lining. The obtained practical results completely agree with the calculation data. The feeder dimensions of lateral closed risers, necessary for its good operation, were determined by experiments. The results obtained are presented

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S/123/61/000/020/024/035
A004/A101

Using lateral closed risers with exothermic ...

In diagrams intended for the practical determination of the proper dimensions of riser feeders. The author shows also the effect of atmospheric pressure in lateral closed risers on the feeding of the casting over its height and the field of application of lateral closed risers preferably with exothermic lining on some typical examples of the modern casting practice. The author presents an example of determining the effective area of lateral closed risers. There are 34 figures.

G. Pevzner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

NEYACHENKO, Il.

Electronic "brains" at the school blackboard. IUn. tekh. 7 no.10:33-37 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Electronic calculating machines—Juvenile literature)
(Yalta—Students activities)

SAVEL'YEV, A.P.; NEYAGLOV, A.V.; MOLOCHNIKOV, I.M.

More raw materials should be made available to the petrochemical industry. Neftianik 7 no.9:1-2 S '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke nefti (for Savel'yev). 2. Nachal'nik neftetekhnicheskogo otdela Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke nefti (for Neyaglov). 3. Rukovoditel'sektora laboratorii ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke nefti (for Molochnikov).
(Petroleum chemicals)

BUCHACHER, Ye.A.; KUDINOV, A.M.; MEYAGLOV, A.V.; MIKERIN, B.I.; MALIYEVSKIY, A.S.

Modernizing the driving unit of a contactor for sulfuric-ac d alkylation. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:36-41 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

NEYAGLOV, A.V.; BUCHACHER, Ye.A.

Designing end packing for centrifugal pumps. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:251-258 '63.

BUCHACHER, Ye.A.; NEYAGLOV, A.V.; POKHODENKO, N.T.; SHEMYAKIN, A.A.

Improved hydraulic systems for the double end packing of centrifugal pumps. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:7-10 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po p crerabotke nefti.

BUCHACHER, Ye.A.; KUDINOV, A.M.; NEYAGLOV, A.V.; MIKERIN, B.I.; MALIYEVSKIY, A.S.

Mixing unit for a sulfuric-acid alkylation contactor with electric drive. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:56-62 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

BUCHACHER, Ye.A.; NEYAGLOV, A.V.; POKHODENKO, N.T.; SHEMYAKIN, A.A.

Hydraulic systems of double end packing for centrifugal pumps. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:62-67 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AT4043274 S/2744/64/000/007/0068/0074

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, T. A., Savel'yev, A.P., Bordnikova, L.I., Neyaglov, A.V., Dashkova, T.V.

TITLE: Increasing the yield of olefins and saturated gaseous hydrocarbons for the petrochemical industry

SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti. Trudy*, no. 7, 1964. Sernisty*ye nefti i produkty* ikh pererabotki (Sour crude oil and products of refining), 68-74

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, petroleum refining, olefin, hydrocarbon, Bashkir petroleum, cracking, thermal cracking, saturated hydrocarbon, petrochemical industry.

ABSTRACT: In order to meet the growing demand of petrochemical plants for raw material, possible ways of increasing the yield of olefins and saturated hydrocarbons were investigated. It was found that the yield of olefins could be increased 2-3 times in the refineries of the Bashkir ASSR by improving the catalytic and thermal cracking systems, increasing the coefficient of extraction during gas fractionation, increasing the stabilization of gasoline, extending the use of compression evaporation and constructing apparatus for obtaining olefins of higher purity. Data on the yield of gaseous C_1-C_5 components, in weight percent, are

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043274

tabulated in relation to the cracking conditions. The composition of the gases was found to change only slightly. By an increased stabilization of gasolines obtained by thermal cracking, an additional amount of C_4-C_5 hydrocarbons could be obtained (10% based on gasoline or 1.7-2% based on the raw material). Owing to the improved gas fractionation methods, the separation of gas components has increased and will increase considerably from 1962 to 1965. Data on the past and expected growth in C_3-C_5 hydrocarbon production in the Bashkir ASSR are tabulated. A mixture of C_3, C_4 and C_5 hydrocarbons, freed of ethane, which is available in excess in the petrochemical industry, is recommended as a raw material. The process for separation of this mixture and a schematic view of the apparatus used successfully for this purpose are given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti, Ufa (Bashkir Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Refining)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, OC NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

NEYAGLOV, A.V.; MOLOCHNIKOV, I.M.; MEYERCHENKO, M.P.; BORISOVA, N.S.

Technical and economic indices for the separation of butane-butylene, propane-propylene, and ethane-ethylene fractions on a gas-fractionating unit. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:155-163 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

EYGENSON, A.S.; NEYAGLOV, A.V.; MOLOCHNIKOV, L.M.; TERENT'YEV, G.A.

Ensure a supply of hydrocarbon raw materials to petrochemical industries. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:166-170 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

USHAKOV, I.A.; ALIKIN, Yu.K.; ALIKOV, O.D.; MALIKOV, D.N.;
SOKOLOV, I.A.; NEYANIN, S.D.

Way of erecting supports in upraise shafts. Ugol' 38
no.12:53-54 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

MEYASOV, A.G.

Net for sinter cake firing in experiment pans. Stal' 15 no.9:846 S'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Magnitogorskiy kombinat
(Metallurgy--Apparatus and supplies)

NEVASOV, A. G.

6

Influence of reducibility of self-fluxing sinter on blast-furnace operations. A. M. Ilannykh and A. G. Nevasov (Mining-Met. Inst., Magnitogorsk). *Stal'* 15, 681-8 (1955).—Sinter used during 4 periods of furnace operation was made by using a different degree of fineness in lime grinding. In the first 65.7% limestone passed 0-3 mm. mesh, in the 2nd 95% of it was ground to the same size, in the next limestone and dolomite were combined and 95% of it passed this mesh, and finally the amt. of limestone added was selected to bring the sinter basicity to 1.25-1.3 in place of conventional 0.75-0.90. The self-fluxing effect was produced by holding the silicates in the sinter below the conventional conen. Finer grinding improved sinter characteristics as a burdening material, while addn. of dolomite increased its reducibility from 40.1 to 42.8%. Using up to 80% sinter in the charge permitted the reduction of the limestone charge to 35-[illegible]% of the usual, increased furnace production by 13-16%, lowered coke consumption by 10-13%, raised blast temp. from 800 to 848°, and led to more uniform operations. A clear picture of the effect of changes in the sinter characteristics presented by numerous figures is handicapped by the fact that high top pressure and other factors entered the general picture. J. D. G.

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MEYASOV, A. G.

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"Fluxed agglomerate and its use in the blast furnaces of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine." Min Higher Education USSR. Magnitogorsk Mining and Metallurgical Inst imeni G. I. Nosov. Magnitogorsk, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

Knizhnaya letopis
Moscow No. 15, 1956

NEYASOV, A. G.

133-10-4/26

AUTHOR: Neyasov, A. G.

TITLE: Charging Apparatus for Experimental Sintering Pans. (Zagruzochnyy Apparat Dlya Opytnykh Aglomeratsionnykh Chash).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.10, p. 883 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that the reproducibility of sintering experiments carried out in experimental sintering pans suffers from non-uniform hand charging of sinter mixes. An apparatus consisting of a box with the bottom made in the form of shutters (like Venetian blinds) which can be opened in one movement and a distributor (cone with concentric rings) is proposed (Figure). It is claimed that such a distributor together with a special ignition screen (Stal', 1956, No. 9, p.846) improves the reproducibility of experiments in respect of sintering rate and sinter quality. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorsk Mining and Metallurgical Institute. (Magnitogorskiy Gorno-Metallurgicheskiy Institut).

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Neyasov, A.G.

137-1958-2-2267

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Neyasov, A.G.

TITLE: The Dependence of Certain Properties of a Fluxed Sinter on its Chemical Composition (Vyyasneniye zavisimosti nekotorykh svoystv oflyusovannogo aglomerata ot yego khimicheskogo sostava)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgich. in-t, 1957, Nr 11, pp 53-69

ABSTRACT: To clarify the influence exerted by MgO on the quality of a fluxed sinter, account being taken of the specific problem of plant supervision of its reducibility and strength, a fluxed powder compact was sintered in a test die, and a study was made of the dependence: a) of its FeO content on the consumption of C; b) of its strength and reducibility, and of the temperature at the start and end of the softening of the partially reduced fluxed sinter, on its chemical composition. It was found that the properties of a fluxed sinter are determined in many respects by its MgO content. It is not yet possible to obtain a fluxed sinter by blending the batch with regard to the **basicity** ratio $CaO:SiO_2$ alone. To obtain a fluxed sinter of higher quality the blending has to be done in accord-

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13: 1958-2-2267

The Dependence of Certain Properties of a Fluxed Sintering (Cont.)

ance with the ratios $(CaO + MgO)$ $(SiO_2 + Al_2O_3)$, and MgO $(CaO + MgO)$ which requires that the fluxed sinter have a higher MgO content. The softening temperatures of a fluxed sinter are not a key characteristic of it

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1. Sinters--Fluxed--Properties 2. Sinters--Fluxed--Temperature effects

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